

*With the Compliments of
the Medical Officer of Health.*

GUILDFORD RURAL, HAMBLEDON RURAL
AND HASLEMERE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

TEL. GUILDFORD 3225.

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Hambledon Rural District Council

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May, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hambledon Rural
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1961. This Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

The population continues to increase, although the Birth Rate is low—14.14 compared with 17.4 for the country as a whole. The Death Rate is low—10.39 compared with the national figure of 12.00. There have been no epidemics of note, and the mortality figures follow the usual pattern as discussed in earlier reports.

General conditions of health and hygiene throughout the District are of a high standard and continuously improving. The worst of the housing (slum clearance) problem has been eliminated, though constant work and watchfulness must continue in order to maintain the high standard now attained.

The main drainage of the District is the immediate urgent necessity. The large Elstead scheme has been completed, the Churt scheme almost finished and will be in operation during 1962. Now attention is directed to other parishes where the urgency has rapidly increased, mainly through new building development. The Alfold sewage works enlargement and extension, and completion of main drainage plans, is the most urgent necessity. This is already receiving attention, and no serious difficulties should delay it. Dunsfold is certainly next on the list of priorities, and a scheme for the village must be prepared as soon as new work can be undertaken.

The Sewage Works at Cranleigh have been overloaded for many years and become increasingly so as new building has increased the load. The necessity to dispose of cesspool contents into the sewage disposal system has added to the difficulties. Various expedients have been tried, but complete reconstruction of the Cranleigh Works is now becoming urgently necessary and cannot be much longer delayed.

Health Education is a new and increasingly important development of preventive medicine and public health. In 1961 we held our first major Health Exhibition, utilising a meeting between Parish Councils and the Rural District Council. In a revised form it was later set up at two large senior schools and made the subject of special instructional classes for the pupils. I had intended to build this into a permanent part of the public health structure with exhibition material and equipment available wherever required, with appropriate notes and teaching material round which specific instruction could be given especially to senior children on hygiene, home accidents and other subjects as specially appropriate in local

circumstances. Immunisation procedures, food hygiene and home accidents have been the principal subjects covered so far, but the scope is ever widening.

The shortage of Public Health Inspectors is a serious difficulty generally. An exchange arrangement for training has been arrived at with the Medical Officer of Health for the Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth, whereby one Student Public Health Inspector will work in the Hambledon Rural District for a period of three months under instruction, in order that his experience may be widened and cover all fields of public health work. Reciprocal facilities will be accorded by Lambeth when occasion arises. This innovation is welcomed as a contribution to general training facilities.

Turning to Infectious Diseases, the whole emphasis moves more and more from bacterial to virus diseases, about which knowledge is increasingly rapidly. Modern drugs have reduced the mortality and morbidity from many bacterial diseases. **Pneumonia** is much less of a fatal disease than formerly; **Scarlet Fever** is rarely as serious as even 20 years ago, although hæmolytic streptococcal infections, especially of nose and throat, are common manifestations of the same organism. The incidence of **Diphtheria** has been reduced dramatically by immunisation until now it is of rare occurrence. Still a highly dangerous disease, it could return at any time, particularly if the population were allowed to become unprotected or inadequately protected, as has been evidenced in a few outbreaks in other parts of the country in recent years. We are fortunate to have had no case in the Hambledon Rural District since 1948, and this is entirely due to the satisfactory immunisation state.

As a result of our immunisation procedures in recent years, vastly fewer **Whooping Cough** cases have been notified than formerly, though in no way can it be considered eliminated yet. Most infants receive anti-pertussis treatment at the same time as the diphtheria immunisation, though reinforcing doses after the age of 5 years are rarely considered necessary for whooping cough. The diphtheria/pertussis immunisation of babies is now usually accompanied by anti-tetanus prophylactic in the form of triple antigen.

The treatment of **Tuberculosis** by modern drugs has completely altered the aspects of this disease, and the mortality rate has been vastly reduced. The disease, however, retains its high infectivity, and intensive search for early cases must continue. The Mass Radiography Service has been of the greatest help in this District, and I am most grateful for the ever ready assistance always given on request.

Virus Infections still defy specific treatment, despite constant research. The development of an attenuated live virus for polio-myelitis (Salk vaccine), which is now available, and the Sabin

vaccine given orally, may well be the beginning of greater control of virus infections. Whilst it is not possible yet to cure virus infections, a very great and ever-increasing measure of control by prevention is developing. Vaccines against the more common strains of **Influenza** virus are available in special circumstances. The **Common Cold** continues as the most prevalent of the virus diseases, but research and experiment over recent years may soon enable some protective vaccine to be prepared.

Many new viruses have been discovered in recent years, and have been met with in our epidemiological work. R.S. and ECHO (which are entero-viruses), Adeno virus and Cocksackie virus are among those increasingly met with and studied. They are responsible for many diseases of puzzling ætiology, with respiratory, digestive and nervous systems involved.

German Measles, too, is in general a trivial disease, but becomes of great significance during the first trimester of pregnancy, since its occurrence at that time frequently gives rise to congenital malformations. This is largely preventable by gamma globulin in cases considered appropriate, and this has been easily available through the Public Health Laboratory Service in all cases for which we have sought such help.

The virus of **Infective Hepatitis** has been responsible for several outbreaks in schools, housing estates and other somewhat close communities. The long incubation period of several weeks makes this an extremely difficult disease to trace and control.

The whole pattern of control of infectious diseases has altered radically in recent years, becoming more exacting and more intricate. It depends more and more on the closest possible collaboration with the pathological department and with private doctors, and we are extremely fortunate in this part of Surrey to have bacteriological and virus investigation facilities so freely obtainable and literally on our doorstep.

This is the last Report I shall be privileged to prepare, and it is for that reason I have tried to show some of the changes that are taking place in the public health service. I have been Medical Officer of Health for 28 years, and take with me pleasant and happy memories of my years of service to the Council. To all Councillors and members of the staff who have helped so much to make my term of office a pleasant one I express my very sincere thanks. In particular I express gratitude to my own staff, who have always given me the most loyal and wholehearted service and personal help.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY

	1960	1961
Area in Acres	67,801	67,801
*Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	34,960	35,270
Number of Inhabited Houses (December) according to Rate Books (including shop dwellings)	10,698	10,851
Rateable Value as at April 1st, following year ...	£550,007	£562,653
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	£2,240	£2,270
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	453	499
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	12.95	14.14
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Reg.-General's Comparability Factor, which is 1.00)	13.46	14.14
Number of Still Births	4	6
Number of Deaths	369	382
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.55	10.83
Death-Rate (after correction by the Reg.-General's Comparability Factor)	9.49	10.39
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	84	117
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	8	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	17.66	10.02
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.02
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.22	0.45
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.37	0.28
Death Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox; Whooping Cough, Measles; Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea; Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.08
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.02
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.74	1.92
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	4.60	4.79
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.00

* The ten-yearly national **Census** was carried out this year. The Preliminary Report of the Registrar General gives the population of the Hambleton Rural District as 34,790. Comparison with the estimated figure at mid-year 1960, i.e., 34,960, and the mid-year estimate, 1961, of 35,270 shows how remarkably close the estimates are. Our Vital Statistics calculated against these figures may therefore be taken as reasonably accurate.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Total

Live Births:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
Rate per 1,000 population (actual)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.14
(comparable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.14

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births ... 4.40

Stillbirths:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.88

Total Live and Still Births ... 505

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... 5

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.02
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.38
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.45

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 10.02

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... 10.02

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 21.78

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1960 and 1961.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Deaths (Including Abortion) 1,000 total (live and still) births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Hambleton R.D.—Crude	14.14	12.95	10.83	10.55	10.02	17.66	0.00	0.00
Comp.	14.14	13.46	10.39	9.49	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	17.4	17.1	12.0	11.5	21.4	21.7	0.26*	0.38

* This figure is our own calculation based on national figure for three quarters ending September 30th (later information not available).

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES), 1961

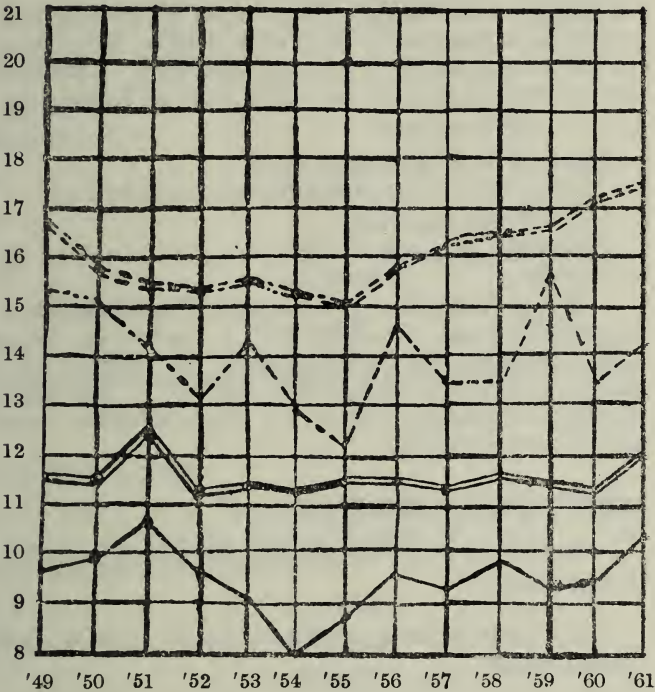
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	1	7
„ „ lung, bronchus	9	1	10
„ „ breast	—	9	9
„ „ uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	17	39
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	19	33	52
Coronary disease, angina	38	24	62
Hypertension with heart disease	1	6	7
Other heart disease	26	50	76
Other circulatory disease	12	12	24
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	6	10	16
Bronchitis	5	5	10
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	6	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	3	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	7	16	23
Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
All other accidents	3	4	7
Suicide	4	2	6
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals	175	207	382

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

				Hambledon R.D.	England and Wales
Births	...	...	...	-----	=====
Deaths	...	...	...	=====	=====

Hambledon Rural District Death Rate
(and Birth Rate from 1951), after cor-
rection by the Registrar - General's
Comparability Factor



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory examinations are carried out at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory and at the Group Hospital Laboratory at King George V. Hospital for Chest Diseases. The Guildford laboratory sends copies of reports on all specimens examined for infectious organisms to the Public Health Department as well as to the private doctor or hospital concerned. Examinations carried out during the year at Guildford were as follows:—

Milk samples	...	...	...	...	163
Ice cream samples	...	...	...	...	51
Swabs—hæmolytic streptococcal infections					10
Fæces specimens	...	...	...	...	66
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	25

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1, undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of samples of water. The number examined during 1961 was 78. The Guildford Public Health Laboratory carries out bacteriological examinations in special circumstances.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given below of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Where Stationed	Telephone Number
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee.	2 ambulances 2 sitting case cars	Carried out by Farnham Ambulance Station, 50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Non-Infectious character:

Responsible Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
County Ambulance Service:			
Guildford	5 and 3 sitting case cars	Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	Guildford 66334
Ambulance Station Sub-Stations at:			
Cranleigh.	1	High Street, Cranleigh.	Cranleigh 583
Godalming.	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalming 689
Haslemere.	2	Sicklemill.	Haslemere 2121

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 11 Midwives residing in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are resident in the following parishes:

Bramley	...	...	...	2	Ewhurst	...	...	...	1
Chiddingfold	...	...	...	1	Frensham	...	...	...	1
Churt	...	...	...	1	Milford	...	...	...	1
Cranleigh	...	...	...	2	Thursley	...	...	...	1
Elstead	...	...	...	1	Witley	...	...	...	1

In addition, 3 midwives resident outside the area serve parishes within our District.

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Council through the Divisional Medical Officers.

Health Visitors.—There are 8 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Their areas are as follows:

(a) Churt, Brook, Thursley, (b) Elstead, Tilford and Dockenfield, (c) Dunsfold, Hambledon, Hascombe, Milford, Witley, Wormley, Hydestile, (d) Alfold, Cranleigh, Ellens Green, Ewhurst, (e) Bramley, Busbridge, Grafham, Wonersh, Blackheath, Shamley Green, (f) Munstead, Peperharow, Tuesley, (g) Chiddingfold, (h) Frensham.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—These services are operated by the County Council.

The Home Help Service is of help in some cases, though the difficulties and deficiencies in rural areas are well recognised. It has been augmented this year by the Neighbourly Help Scheme, as has been urged for so many years in these pages.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Alfold	Chapel School Room	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Bramley	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays
Chiddingfold	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Cranleigh	Tring, High Street	Every Monday
Dunsfold	Winn Hall	2nd and 4th Mondays
Elstead	Congregational School Room...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ewhurst	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays
Milford	Parish Hall	Every Thursday
Shamley Green	Arbuthnot Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Tilford	The Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays (Dr. 2nd Tuesday only)
Witley	British Legion Club	1st and 3rd Mondays
Wonersh	Lawnsmead	2nd and 4th Fridays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:

Farnham ("Brightwells")	Every Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 p.m.
	Booking Clinic — Mondays and Fridays at 10.30 a.m.
First Examination Clinic ...	Tuesday afternoon.
Post-Natal Clinic	Tuesdays, 11 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment.—In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Hospital at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Hospital on Monday and Wednesday mornings. By appointment only.

CHEST CLINICS.

Clinic	Address	Day and Time for Attendance
Farnham ...	Northfield Hospital, Aldershot	Wednesdays, 9.20 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. 1st Friday at 10 a.m and 2 p.m. 2nd and 4th Fridays at 2.30 p.m. Last Saturday at 9.30 a.m.
Guildford ...	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford	Mondays, 1 to 4 p.m. Wednesdays, 1 to 4 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon Fridays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Milford ...	Milford Sanatorium	1st and 3rd Fridays, 1.45 to 4.30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2.45 to 4.30 p.m.
Refill Clinic		Tuesdays, a.m. Sundays by appointment only.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females)		3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)		9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)		5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)		5-7 p.m.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where it is otherwise stated.

Family Planning Clinic.—The Family Planning Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every Monday at 5.30 p.m. and Friday evening at 6 to 7.30 p.m. Appointments are required.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows:

General:

St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 385 beds, of which 54 are maternity.

Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 173 beds.

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 240 beds, including 15 private beds and 8 amenity beds.

Cranleigh Village Hospital, Cranleigh, 13 beds and 2 cots (4 male, 6 female, and 3 amenity beds).

Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 68 beds, 17 maternity beds.

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 38 chronic beds.

Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 40 chronic beds.

Infectious Disease:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 24 fever beds.

Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 28 fever beds.

Chest Diseases:

King George V. Hospital for Chest Diseases, Hambledon, 186 staffed, 46 unstaffed.

Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming, 312 beds.

The number of patients developing tuberculosis continues to diminish, and chest hospitals are in general being used for additional purposes. Tuberculosis cases have much shorter hospital treatments, so there is a more rapid turnover. Ways of using the hospitals to the best advantage are always under consideration. In October, 1961, the Godalming Group, including Milford and King George V. Chest Hospitals, were amalgamated with the Guildford Group of General Hospitals in order to further this development.

CARE OF THE AGED, AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action was necessary under Section 47.

The Visiting Nurse maintains contact with all aged persons known to us or reported from time to time as likely to be in need of help of any kind. Much useful work is accomplished.

MORTUARIES.

The arrangements with the Hospital Groups for use of the mortuaries at Milford Chest Hospital and Farnham Hospital continue to work satisfactorily. 32 bodies were sent to Milford and 2 to Farnham during 1961.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

This most valued and appreciated mobile physiotherapy service continues to serve the Tillingbourne Valley area, comprising, in Hambledon Rural District, the parishes of Bramley, Womersley and Shamley Green, Ewhurst and part of Cranleigh. Despite increasing costs and staffing difficulties, 324 patients have been treated during 1961, 1,532 treatments being given. The van covered nearly 6,500 miles.

Arthritis and rheumatic disabilities are the most common disorders treated, but its greatest value is probably to old people. To many of these physiotherapy is not available unless brought to them at home, yet it helps to keep many mobile and prevents or delays the need for hospital treatment. Many cases are referred by hospitals as well as by private doctors. No grant is made from any official source, and the recovery in fees is only some £200 out of the total cost of £1,300 for the year.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—SECTION 50, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Three burials were arranged under this section during 1961.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

AGED PERSONS.

The Visiting Nurse paid 33 visits to aged persons. Help was obtained for several, including transfer to hospital and to convalescent homes for a period of rest and recuperation. Regular contact is maintained with a considerable number of aged persons, many of whom need help in small ways or who, when really in need, do not know that help can be provided.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

Amongst the Nurse's varied duties are preparation for and assistance at immunisation sessions, enquiries concerning infectious disease, collection of pathological specimens, and housing investigations. Education in health and hygiene is one of the most valuable incidental benefits of her visits to private homes, and more and more stress is being paid to this educational service: it can be given only *in* the homes. This aspect of the service deserves special emphasis, and it is hoped to extend it as circumstances permit.

Following are details of visits paid during 1961:—

School visits—re Immunisation	29
Visits re Vaccination	3
Infectious disease visits—	
re Scarlet Fever	7
,, Dysentery	18
,, Measles	26
,, Tuberculosis	35
,, Other diseases	30
Visits to aged persons	33
Visits re housing applications	7
Special visits	68
Miscellaneous visits	25
	281

FRENSHAM PONDS.

The following cases were dealt with by the First Aid service during the 1961 season:—

Cuts, bruises and abrasions of the feet ...	78
Cuts, bruises and abrasions—other ...	55
Headaches, migraine	15
Eye injuries	8
Burns and sunburn	11
Fractures	1
Bites and stings	22
Fainting and sickness	3
Lost children	12
Miscellaneous	15
	220

This self-sacrificing and valuable service is undertaken voluntarily by members of the British Red Cross Society. They surely do deserve the public's thanks. The number of visitors to the Pond and Common increases enormously year by year, and the necessity for first-aid service becomes ever more apparent.

Last year the main water supply was brought across the road to the pond side and extended to the Red Cross Post and to a stand-pipe beyond. This is a great improvement and a safety measure.

The sanitary conveniences are well looked after, though the unpredictable number of visitors, and variations from day to day, make this an extremely difficult problem.

The cafe is a mobile caravan type, lacking running water and adequate independent toilet provision.

It is hoped that it will be possible soon to provide the much needed permanent refreshment room and toilet with main water and consistent with modern hygienic requirements.

At both the Great Pond and Little Pond analyses of the water are made from time to time during the season because of the enormous number of bathers. The standard is usually quite good for ponds and lakes of this type.

A collection of broken glass, and a public demonstration to draw attention to the dangers, was arranged by the Churt Women's Institute members. A very few members of the public joined in to help. I am sure this was a valuable help to the prevention of accidents (many of them really very serious cuts), and a striking lesson at the same time to the public generally to exercise more care and thought for other people.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA AND ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

This service is increased year by year as much as limitations of staff and time allow. There must be a continuous process of public education, very well worth while, and to which, as has been said so frequently in recent Annual Reports, increasing attention must be paid. The Visiting Nurse does the most valuable work of this nature, since it is much more effective by personal, individual instruction, and she does visit a great many houses, especially those most in need of education in hygiene and general good management. Council house tenants are naturally the most easily approached and influenced, especially where there are older children.

This year an Exhibition was prepared in September in connection with a meeting of Parish Council Chairmen and District Councillors, at Witley, when exhibitions were staged from each Department. This Health Exhibition concentrated on three aspects only—Immunisation Procedures, Food Hygiene and Accidents in the Home. Later this exhibition was put on display at schools, and will, it is hoped, become a permanent feature and part of general health education. The Headmasters and teachers find it a valuable basis for instruction, and it is certainly worthy of development into a permanent institution.

The **Home Safety Act, 1961**, empowered Local District Councils to spend money on propaganda, advice, etc., and to contribute to organisations to promote safety in the home. Leaflets regarding danger to children from polythene bags were circulated with Rate Demands, and to Council house tenants with the rent-books.

Receipt of information of **home accidents** from the Ambulance Service continues. Propaganda and education are needed to keep accident occurrences ever in the forefront of everyone's mind. Useful propaganda was brought to the notice of some of the public, and especially senior school children by the Exhibition staged at Glebelands School, Cranleigh, and Rodborough School, Witley, and referred to above. These Exhibitions are the first of their kind in this part of Surrey, and attracted a great deal of attention. They could well be made a permanent feature, with emphasis varying from one aspect of Health Education to another year by year. Attention could in particular be paid to prevention of accidents in young people entering industry.

HOME ACCIDENT cases taken to Hospital by Ambulance:

HAMBLEDON RURAL DISTRICT, 1961

Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	1
Burns and scalds—children	...	...	...	...	1
Falls	...	...	...	...	7
Falls—elderly persons	...	...	...	...	1
Overdose or poisoning	...	...	...	...	4

The general public does not truly appreciate that accidents in the home kill more people than the more dramatic accidents on the roads. Awareness can more readily reduce the numbers: thus education pays doubly increased dividends through saving of life and injury.

LITTLE POND HOUSE, TILFORD (INTERNATIONAL HELP FOR CHILDREN).

During the year 1961, 270 children were admitted to this Hostel and medical examination was carried out on all these children as soon as they settled in.

These included:

- (1) British children sent mostly by London and Middlesex County Councils for a recuperative holiday. Most children stay two weeks. This period was extended if the medical condition merited it.
- (2) Foreign children, including 60 from Sicily and Naples under the auspices of Father Borelli's Homes, and 15 German children from Displaced Persons Camps in Germany, who arrived in November and spent Christmas here.

All children admitted are in poor mental or physical condition, and all necessary medical steps are taken to aid their recovery.

Summary of Cases Admitted, 1961:

English children.

Lungs, ear, nose and throat diseases	...	47
Skin diseases		7
General or nervous debility and convalescent		98
Child Guidance and bad home conditions	...	25
Other diseases		13
Total	...	190

Foreign children (including 60 Italians) ... 80

GRAND TOTAL ...

270

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY.

The Hon. Secretary of the Guildford Branch (Mr. Farnfield, c/o Pimms the Furnishers, Guildford) continues to infuse immense enthusiasm into this very worthwhile Society. It does much to help sufferers from this disease, and encourages mutual help and the exchange of useful ideas.

DISABLED CAR DRIVERS.

In October the County Council introduced a scheme whereby severely disabled car drivers may be issued with distinctive yellow car badges to ease their difficulties when parking.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Annual Report for 1960 contained very full details of the water supply of the District, and the results of analyses. Analyses have continued on the previously arranged schedule, i.e., monthly from chalk sources and quarterly from others, for bacteriological examination, with chemical analyses spring and autumn. 78 samples were examined in 1961.

The really unsatisfactory source is that at Vann Lane, of the **Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board**, who are anxious to dispense with it as soon as supplies permit. It is considerably polluted, and safety depends solely on chlorination, over which special precautions are observed.

Many of the difficulties and complaints in my report for 1960 referring to the area supplied by the Guildford and Godalming Water Board have been overcome by mains extensions or by new sources of supply. During the early part of the summer of 1961 complaints were especially numerous, particularly of shortages affecting Ewhurst, Chiddingfold, Cranleigh, Alfold and Bramley. A special report on these shortages was placed before the Hambleton Rural District Council in July, and the comments of the Water Board were invited. A joint meeting took place, and as a direct result improvements were effected.

This year additional attention was directed to private water supplies and wells. On the whole the results of analyses were satisfactory, and where the water was found not good enough, connection to main supplies was arranged. It is, as always, the small private or estate distribution systems that tend to give trouble from time to time. This year again especial difficulty developed at the old **Hurt Hill Supply**, which has suffered recurring breakdowns for more than 20 years. Absorption by the Water Board is too expensive because of distance, and, though the 14 properties affected are not without water, some do have shortages at times. It is hoped a local distribution scheme replacing the old worn-out mains may be agreed so that the trouble may be settled finally.

Details of the water supplies in every parish are shown on the appended table.

WATER SUPPLIES, 1961

Parish	Main Water Internal	Main Water External	Wells and Springs	Private Supplies	Rain Water and Water Carts	Number of Houses
Alfold	283	1	5	—	—	289
Bramley	929	6	11	7	—	953
Busbridge	247	—	1	9	—	257
Chiddingfold	805	—	5	19	—	829
Cranleigh	1,936	—	16	14	—	1,966
Dockenfield	110	—	1	—	—	111
Dunsfold	306	1	9	—	—	316
Elstead	710	—	6	—	—	716
Ewhurst	644	—	4	3	—	651
Frensham	858	1	8	—	—	867
Hambleton	227	—	2	5	—	234
Hascombe	102	—	—	2	—	104
Milford	1,062	2	14	—	—	1,078
Peperharow	47	—	4	—	—	51
Thursley	189	1	6	14	—	210
Tilford	230	3	—	—	—	233
Witley	867	—	4	25	—	896
Wonersh	1,074	—	6	10	—	1,090
	10,626	15	102	108	—	10,851

WATERCRESS.

The water in which the cress is grown at Shamley Green was examined during the season and continued to be of good quality. Five samples were taken.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no public swimming baths, although, as reported previously, a good deal of use is made of lakes and streams in the area. Occasional samples of water from these show them to be of the quality normally found in natural lakes or ponds.

Several residential schools provide swimming-pools for their pupils, and these are kept under observation and samples of the water analysed from time to time, according to use and weather conditions.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

I am indebted to Mr. Palmer, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, for the following notes on the progress of main drainage schemes:—

Elstead Main Drainage. Phase III. of this scheme has now been completed, and the whole of the drainage are, pumping stations, and sewage disposal works are now fully operational.

Churt Village. Sewers have been provided to the built-up area of Churt in conjunction with the main drainage scheme being carried out by the Haslemere Urban District for the Hindhead area. It is anticipated that connections to these sewers can be undertaken by property owners during the summer of 1962.

Cranleigh. As a result of complaints of flooding at Rowland Road, Bank Buildings, The Forge, and on the Common, a storm-water culvert has been provided across Cranleigh Common.

Alfold. Initial survey work and outline design has been commenced for the drainage of the hamlet of Alfold.

The need for extension of the main drainage at **Alfold** becomes more and more pressing. Cesspools give the usual troubles from overflows on an impermeable clay soil, with pollution of ditches and nuisances. Rebuilding or enlarging the existing works, or possibly a joint arrangement with the adjoining authority is already under urgent consideration.

Conditions at **Dunsfold** become more urgent, and there can be no question that this village must now require urgent consideration.

Difficulties at **Cranleigh Sewage Works** increase, and reconstruction and enlargement is already a matter of extreme urgency.

Special investigation was made into the complaints regarding lack of main drainage in the **Rushmoor area of Frensham**. There is no justification at present for recommending a main drainage scheme.

There are 178 cesspools in the area from Sandy Lane to the Duke of Cambridge, including the main and subsidiary roads. For the most part each cesspool serves a single dwelling, but there are a few exceptions where one cesspool serves more. Thirty-six of these properties appear never to make any demand at all for cesspool emptying. Some go for many years without. For only 3 cesspools out of the 178 has there been any request for emptying more than four times in the year. In fact, fully half of the 178 has no more than two emptyings each each.

Cox Green. Following requests, a further examination was made of the desirability of main drainage for this area, as an extension, really, of the Horsham Rural District Council's sewerage scheme. This now extends to the County boundary, and there is a private contract with one or two Surrey houseowners for a connection direct into the Horsham sewers. Provision of sewerage for the whole area would be an expensive scheme to install and expensive to operate, as much of sewage would have to be pumped. Most of the houses have sufficient land to dispose of sewage on a conservative system, and could not be obliged to use the sewer if provided. Some nuisances do exist, and are not overcome without difficulty. If further development is ever permitted in this locality, main drainage may well become a necessity.

Disposal of **cesspool contents** becomes more and more difficult. The **small** sewage works obviously cannot take any, whilst Cranleigh, the largest, is so overburdened that it is unable to deal effectively with any substantial quantity. Land is almost impossible to find for disposal of cesspool contents. Purchase of areas of land suitably placed appears to be the only alternative to disposal through sewage works.

In September a special report was placed before the Council with regard to these difficulties. The special problems of cesspools in clay soil where there is little or no soakage were appreciated, and it was resolved to provide 6 emptyings annually instead of the usual 4 where this seemed necessary and was asked for. The decision affects principally those parishes where difficulties are known to occur very frequently, notably Alfold, Dunsfold and Dockenfield.

The urgency of main drainage in **Alfold** and **Dunsfold** has been referred to above. At **Dockenfield** a further detailed survey was made and the recommendation made that, whilst drainage difficulties and nuisances do occur and are not easy to prevent, there was at present no urgent need for a main drainage scheme comparable with Alfold and Dunsfold. As soon as those schemes are making progress, attention must be directed to Dockenfield difficulties.

The following table, prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector, is reproduced in order to show the scale of the cesspool emptying problem.

INCIDENCE OF CESSPOOL EMPTYING, 1961.

Parish	1	2	3	4	5	6	Over six	Total emptyings	Number not emptied	No. of properties on Cesspool drainage	Area of Parish (acres)
Alfold	23	14	30	15	4	2	1 (13)	246	23	195	3,666
Bramley	44	38	27	22	1	—	—	294	44	199	4,675
Busbridge	55	23	19	16	1	—	—	227	45	186	2,485
Chiddingfold	48	32	26	15	1	—	—	255	62	216	6,974
Cranleigh	65	28	38	27	1	1	—	354	70	307	8,575
Dockenfield	15	5	3	10	1	—	1 (16)	95	12	84	578
Dunsfold	30	33	21	13	—	—	2 (23)	234	71	234	4,039
Elstead	78	72	68	45	12	1	2 (16)	688	60	420	2,735
Ewhurst	77	53	33	11	—	—	—	326	85	324	5,453
Frensham	94	89	86	48	11	2	3 (26)	815	125	550	5,204
Hambledon	45	21	19	20	—	1	—	230	48	208	2,736
Hascombe	17	11	12	5	—	—	2 (15)	110	21	107	1,260
Peperharow	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	24	6	25	1,320
Thursley	50	21	16	16	3	—	—	219	50	171	4,906
Tilford	68	64	50	40	6	1	—	542	73	339	2,439
Witley and Milford	87	85	55	32	5	—	1 (8)	583	95	457	6,882
Wonersh	37	25	21	21	1	—	—	239	33	180	4,248
	837	618	525	357	48	8	12 (117)	5,481	923	4,202	68,175

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE COLLECTION.

This service continues to be well run and the refuse tips carefully maintained.

Further details are given in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, appended.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No case of suspected pollution came to our notice during 1961.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the authorised officer for the purposes of this Act. During 1961, 71 inspections were made in connection with suspected atmospheric pollution.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is now only one licensed slaughterhouse in the District, and this has only a limited use.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no such premises within the Hambledon Rural District.

HOUSING

This subject was dealt with somewhat fully in my 1960 Report.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at December 31st was 435, as compared with 400 at the end of 1960.

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following table and notes:

(a) Number of new dwellings erected during the year:—

(1) By the District Council 34

(2) By private persons or other bodies... 133

(b) Dwellings in the course of erection at the end of the year:—

(1) By the District Council 21

(2) By private persons or other bodies ... 87

Of the new houses built, the largest number, 14, was in Cranleigh.

(c) The total number of dwellings built by the District Council, parish by parish, up to the end of 1961, is as follows:—

Alfold	...	...	...	...	...	52
Bramley	...	...	...	...	...	79
Busbridge	...	...	...	...	...	—
Chiddingfold	...	...	...	...	...	138
Cranleigh	...	...	...	...	...	342
Dockenfield	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dunsfold	...	...	...	...	...	30
Elstead	...	...	...	...	...	141
Ewhurst	...	...	...	...	...	44
Frensham	...	...	...	...	...	40
Hambledon	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hascombe	...	...	...	...	...	7
Peper Harow	...	...	...	...	...	—
Thursley	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tilford	...	...	...	...	...	18
Milford and Witley	...	...	...	...	...	312
Wonersh	...	...	...	...	...	151
						1,385

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year 23 applications were received to site movable dwellings. Eight were refused and licences were issued for varying periods in respect of 20 caravans and 3 sites for 49 caravans.

HOUSING ACT, 1958-9.

During 1961, 160 visits were made with reference to applications for **improvement grants** towards cost of improvements to properties.

Since the inception of the scheme 456 **Discretionary Grants** have been approved, and of these 384 completed as under:—

Type of House

(Housing Survey, 1947)	1954-60	1961
Category 1	35	1
Category 2	95	17
Category 3	148	28
Category 5	13	4
Other premises, conversions, etc. ...	37	6
Totals ...	<u>328</u>	<u>56</u>

Standard Grants: Nineteen applications were received and seventeen completed as under:—

Category 1	2
Category 2	5
Category 3	8
Other premises	2
	<u>17</u>

SLUM CLEARANCE, 1955-1960.

Category 5 houses ...	...	...	...	121	
Category 3 houses ...	...	...	...	48	
				<u>169</u>	
Totals.					Reconditioning and demolition.
Demolition ...	...	...	28	28	Demolished.
Undertakings ...	...	...	80	{ 27	Reconditioned.
				5	Demolished.
Closing Orders ...	...	...	5	{ 2	Reconditioned.
				2	Demolished.
Reconditioned without Statutory Action ...	...	...	56	56	Reconditioned.
			<u>169</u>	<u>120</u>	

1961-1965 PROGRAMME.

					1961.
			Demolition ...		1
Category 5 houses ...	120		Closing Orders ...		—
			Undertakings ...		17
Houses on 1961 List now repaired			...	2	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLIES.

Samples of milk, and of cream also, are taken regularly and submitted to Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and/or Biological Tests as appropriate. Details of samples taken during 1961 and the four previous years are appended.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. The Public Health Inspectors act as agents for the County Council for the administration of these Regulations, carrying out the appropriate inspections and sampling involved.

ICE CREAM.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in this District, most of that sold being produced by firms with nation-wide distribution. The ice cream is sold mainly in prepacked form. Fifty-one samples were examined during 1961: 48 were Grade I., 2 Grade II., and 1 Grade III.; all were free of faecal coli.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

Details of inspections are given in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption or sent into the District for animal feeding only are given in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information in the appended table, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1961.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
FOOD:						
Butter	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese	1	—	1			
Coffee, instant ...	—	1	1			
Confectionery, flour	2	1	3	1	—	1
Cream, double ...	—	1	1			
Ice-Cream powder	—	1	1			
Meat, cooked and prepared	—	1	1			
Milk	91	10	101	9	—	9
Milk Shake syrup...	—	1	1			
Potatoes	—	1	1			
Wine	—	2	2			
Totals	95	19	114	11	—	11

MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1957—1961.
ANALYSIS RESULTS

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test			T.B.		Methylene Blue			Turbidity	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Void	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1957	Designated 43	10	—	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	—
	Undesignated 3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
1958	Pasteurised 107	107	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—
	Sterilised 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1959	Designated 45	—	—	—	—	89	37	8	—	—	—
	Pasteurised 81	81	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—
1960	Designated 51	51	—	—	—	51	46	5	—	—	—
	Pasteurised 79	79	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—
1961	Designated 46	—	—	—	—	45	36	10	—	—	—
	Pasteurised 91	91	—	—	—	1	91	—	—	—	—
1961	Designated 65	—	—	—	—	54	54	5	6*	—	—
	Pasteurised 98	93	—	1*	—	—	93	1	4*	—	—

* Void—permissible atmospheric shade temperature exceeded.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASE

Apart from an epidemic of **Measles** of unprecedented magnitude and duration, there is little of note concerning notifiable infectious disease in 1961. The measles was mild, as it has tended to be in recent years, and there were relatively few complications and no deaths. One case of **post-measles Encephalitis** was reported, but recovery was complete.

Influenza was mild, and never reached epidemic proportions. The Type B virus was identified in a number of cases.

In February there was a considerable epidemic of diarrhoea in a large public school, which was identified as **Sonne Dysentery**. The whole of the affected junior school was put on treatment, and the incident cleared in about three weeks. This infection is apt to leave carriers who may remain infectious for many weeks. It is not as a rule a serious illness, but occasionally requires special attention, as in the case of an infected milk roundsman in another parish; in this case special stringent precautions were instituted to prevent widespread infection.

One case of **Tetanus** occurred—a lad employed in a hardware shop. The source of infection was never traced despite an exhaustive search, even to examination of the soil of the playing field frequented by the victim. The case was a very severe one, but complete recovery ensued following sustained and constant day-and-night nursing over 10 weeks. Treatment was by tracheotomy and artificial respiration by means of a Radcliffe I.P.P.B. respirator. Curare ensured total relaxation and he was fed by a gastric tube. Being only slightly sedated, he was conscious throughout most of the period of induced paralysis, which was maintained for some 3 weeks or so. There was some residual paresis of one hand, which recovered gradually during ensuing months. This lad had not, of course, been treated by tetanus toxoid at any time.

A case of **Typhoid Fever** notified in Norfolk resulted in an intensive search for a source of infection in this District, where the patient had been temporarily resident during the period it was suspected that she picked up the infection. The entire kitchen staff of the residential establishment concerned was examined, as well as friends and inmates, and many sewer swabs were taken to track down a symptomless carrier. Nothing even suspicious was discovered.

A somewhat similar and negative investigation was made at a farm where 5 cows and more than 40 lambs died from infection with **Salmonella Dublin**. This can be very dangerous in humans also, and one farm worker showed some symptoms of infection. This man and all of 5 families connected with the farm were thoroughly investigated but fortunately no infection was discovered.

For the second successive year no case of **Poliomyelitis** was notified, nor were any cases of **Food Poisoning**.

Council employees engaged on sewage disposal work and refuse collection have been advised to be inoculated against Tetanus, Typhoid, etc. This recommendation is given annually, but unfortunately few follow the advice.

CASES NOTIFIED, 1961

Disease	1961	1960
Scarlet Fever	11	16
Pneumonia	4	1
Undulant Fever	2	—
Salmonella Typhi-murium	—	1
Dysentery	—	4
Whooping-cough	11	12
Measles	725	5
Food Poisoning	—	1
Erysipelas	1	1
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	1
Totals	754	42

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis) 1961.

PARISH BY PARISH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Alfold	Bramley	Busbridge	Chiddingfold	Churt	Cranleigh	Dockenfield	Dunsfold	Elstead	Ewhurst	Frensham	Hambleton	Hascombe	Peperharrow	Thursley	Tilford	Witley	Wonersh	Total
Measles	2	48	—	66	32	244	3	7	3	81	6	41	4	1	3	5	65	114	725
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	11
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	11
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	6	48	—	67	33	249	3	7	9	82	6	44	4	1	5	6	70	114	754

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1961, AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years											Admitted to Hospital				Total
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 30	30- 40	40- 50	50- 60	60- 70	70- 80	80 & over	St. Luke's Hospital	Green Lane Hospital	Ottershaw Hospital	
Measles	725	8	386	271	51	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Scarlet Fever ...	11	—	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Whooping-cough...	11	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Undulant Fever ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	754	8	398	279	56	5	2	3	—	—	2	—	1	1	7	1	9

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1961

School	Glandular Fever	Jaundice	Scarlet Fever	Chickenpox	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ringworm	Whooping Cough	Conjunctivitis	Poliomyelitis	Totals
Alfold County Primary...	—	—	2	1	2	5	—	—	2	—	—	12
Bramley C. of E.. ...	—	—	—	—	15	1	21	—	—	—	—	37
Chiddingfold C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	56	2	3	—	—	—	—	61
Churt C. of E.	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	24
Cranleigh C.P. Infants...	—	—	—	5	101	—	70	—	3	5	—	184
Cranleigh C. of E. Jun.	—	—	—	—	52	1	21	—	4	—	—	78
Dunsfold C. of E. Prim.	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Glebelands C. Secondary	—	—	—	2	8	2	14	—	—	1	—	27
Elstead C. of E. Primary	—	—	5	29	28	—	5	—	—	2	—	69
Ewhurst C. of E. Primary	—	—	—	19	64	—	1	—	—	—	—	84
Frensham C. of E.	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Grafham C. of E.	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Hambledon C. of E.	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	29
Hascombe C. of E.	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Milford C. of E. Aided J Mixed	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
Milford County Infants...	—	—	—	—	39	16	29	—	1	—	—	85
Rodboro Hill C. Secondary	3	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	11
Tilford C. of E. Primary	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Key Cross C. Secondary	—	—	—	5	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	12
Witley C. of E. Primary	—	1	—	12	1	2	45	—	2	—	—	63
Wonersh & Shamley Gr.	—	—	—	—	52	—	3	—	—	—	—	55
Totals	3	2	7	75	514	39	221	—	14	8	—	883

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Dr. Pollock has prepared the following statement on the Immunisation Scheme.

No child suffered from Diphtheria in the Hambledon Rural District during 1961. The acceptance of immunisation is satisfactory in the schools, where the doctor visits to carry out the treatment. However, in common with the rest of the country, the percentage of children immunised under one year of age is too low, and, in the majority of cases, indicates a reluctance on the mother's part to trouble to take the child to the clinic or doctor's surgery. There are, however, a few cases where illness or other medical conditions delay the completion of immunisation until the child has passed the age of one year.

Immunisation: School Children.

Only those children whose immunisation is complete are regarded as "immunised," i.e., two primary injections or a re-immunising dose within the preceding 5 years. The figures for the past 10 years are given below:—

1952 ...	91.19	1957 ...	87.80
1953 ...	92.07	1958 ...	86.40
1954 ...	92.01	1959 ...	90.49
1955 ...	90.23	1960 ...	93.48
1956 ...	90.39	1961 ...	94.56

There are a few parents who refuse to accept immunisation because of religious convictions or other scruples. These children, together with others unavoidably absent from sessions, prevent the percentage of immunisation from reaching 100 per cent.

Private Schools.

In addition to the sessions held at maintained schools, two were held at private schools at the request of the Principals.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME.

In October, 1961, in common with other districts in the County, Schedule "P" as recommended by the Ministry of Health was agreed. Details of Schedule "P" were sent to General Practitioners, and as far as possible it is being followed.

Under Schedule "P" triple immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis is commenced at the second month of age, Smallpox vaccination follows at the fifth or sixth month, and Poliomyelitis inoculation follows from the seventh to the tenth month. Boosting doses of triple antigen are given between one and two years of age, and at the school entry age of five years boosting doses of Diphtheria/Tetanus antigen. Further boosting doses of Diphtheria/Tetanus antigen are given during the school age.

DIPHTHERIA.

One case of suspected diphtheria was reported at the beginning of the year 1962. A most exhaustive search was immediately instituted to trace all contacts and investigate every possible chance of spread. Fortunately the case turned out to be a different infection. This alarm serves to emphasise the need for constant vigilance and maintenance of immunisation measures.

Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children, Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Vaccination against Smallpox.—Many of the requests for this service come from the parents of large families who live in rural areas remote from buses, clinics and doctors' surgeries. Health Visitors request treatment for children whose parents are unable to visit the local clinic, or who refuse treatment unless it is given at home.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox is offered to all children at the same time as Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if necessary. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1961:—

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	301	32	19	16	11	379
Re-vaccinated	2	1	10	33	163	209

Two of the above vaccinations were carried out by this Department, 201 at Welfare Centres, and the remainder by general practitioners. No serious complications occurred. In two children aged 3 months and 2 months, the former developed a marked fever from the 5th to the 8th day following a typical primary vaccination, and the latter developed vaccinia lesions on the shoulder, consisting of discrete bullæ, which turned septic. The vaccination was a typical primary reaction.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough notified during the past eight years is stated below:—

1954	...	68	1958	...	28
1955	...	55	1959	...	4
1956	...	43	1960	...	12
1957	...	120	1961	...	11

Cases of Whooping Cough now are generally mild with few chest complications. If the children who have been immunised against Whooping Cough should develop the disease, it is usually mild and not protracted.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. This should be commenced not later than three months of age (see notes on Schedule "P" above). The following figures show the number of children notified as completing a course of treatment.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMPLETING A COURSE OF TREATMENT.

(In Age Groups.)

Year	0—4	5—14 +	Total
1961	299	29	328
1960	331	9	340
1959	335	9	344
1958	249	17	266

In addition to the treatments against Whooping Cough given in the children's homes by Dr. Pollock, the following children were treated by general practitioners and at Welfare Centres during 1961:—

General Practitioners: 233.

Welfare Centres: 44.

Schools	Children attending school			Treatment carried out during 1960.			Percentage of children immunised
	Total	No. immunised	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	
Alford County Primary	98	88	10	3	1	14	89.79
Bramley C. of E.	126	119	7	4	2	22	95.23
Chiddingfold C. of E.	206	194	12	21	6	34	94.17
Churt C. of E.	60	58	2	1	—	9	96.66
Cranleigh C.P. Infants	128	107	21	7	3	25	83.59
Cranleigh C. of E. (Junior) ...	338	328	10	8	5	24	97.04
Cranleigh C. Secondary	475	451	24	6	4	62	94.94
Dunfold C. of E.	42	37	5	1	1	5	8.09
Elstead C. of E.	155	152	3	1	5	29	98.00
Ewhurst C. of E.	126	121	5	1	1	14	96.03
Frensham C. of E.	48	48	—	—	—	9	100.00
Hambleton C. of E.	60	56	4	7	5	10	93.33
Hascombe C. of E.	25	25	—	—	1	5	100.00
Milford C. of E. Infants	93	89	4	3	3	33	95.69
Milford C. of E. Junior	185	177	8	2	7	24	95.67
Rodborough Hill C. Sec.	404	384	20	7	4	64	95.05
Tilford C. of E.	51	46	5	—	2	6	90.20
Tilford C. Sec. (Key Cross) ...	214	204	10	3	7	37	95.32
Witley C. of E.	160	147	13	5	1	24	90.18
Wonersh and Shamley Green...	118	112	6	1	2	21	94.91
TOTALS	3,112	2,943	169	81	60	471	94.56

Highlands Private School,
 Frensham 37
 St. Joseph's Special School,
 Cranleigh 112

Immunised in Private Schools. Information obtained from Principals of Private Schools. Replies to letters sent, 53%.
 Number of children on the register: 830. Number presumed immunised: 798.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1950	108	90	29	37	264
1951	118	92	31	38	279
1952	131	98	31	37	297
1953	134	103	31	34	302
1954	145	114	31	35	325
1955	150	125	34	35	344
1956	146	118	35	35	334
1957	142	118	33	35	328
1958	137	125	28	36	326
1959	144	128	28	35	335
1960	137	123	29	34	323
1961	130	114	28	33	305

It is most gratifying that deaths from tuberculosis remain so very low. There was only 1 in 1961, such a low figure having been recorded only once previously, in 1952. With the considerable increase in population since then, the actual Death Rate is of course even lower.

During 1961 there were 10 new cases, distributed in the following parishes:

Chiddingfold	...	1	Alfold	...	2
Cranleigh	...	1	Witley	...	1
Bramley	...	1	Tilford	...	2
Churt	...	1	Wonersh	...	1

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 12 years:

Year	Cases Notified		Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
	Trans-in	New Cases			
1950	9	42 36	1.15	10	0.32
1951	17	48 34	0.07	7	0.22
1952	20	92 17	0.52	1	0.03
1953	23	47 19	0.58	6	0.18
1954	29	16 24	0.72	3	0.09
1955	23	33 21	0.63	5	0.15
1956	28	13	0.38	5	0.15
1957	21	13	0.38	2	0.06
1958	20	13	0.38	4	0.11
1959	20	8	0.23	4	0.11
1960	18	8	0.22	3	0.08
1961	11	10	0.28	1	0.02

The number of cases on the register is made up as follows (as at 31st December, 1961):—

Cases Transferred into District				Cases Notified whilst living in District			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
67	54	9	9	63	60	19	24

The figures include 42 on the staffs of the large sanatoria in the District, 12 of them notified whilst working in the sanatoria. All of these are pulmonary except 2.

The graph on page 46 is designed to show the annual notification and deaths from tuberculosis, as well as the total number on the register.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases on the Register shows a drop of 18, but this is due chiefly to revision of the Register and elimination of recovered cases and those lost sight of. The number of cases is, however, genuinely diminishing, principally because fewer new cases occur year by year. The Death Rate, too, is almost the lowest on record, despite the larger population and immigration of sufferers.

The search for active cases is always vigorously pursued, and the assistance of the Mass Radiography Service for Surrey—always readily and immediately provided on request—is gratefully acknowledged. Special investigations were undertaken at a large residential school where all staff were X-rayed. Routine Mantoux-testing, and B.C.G. vaccination as appropriate, is undertaken yearly at the school by the Divisional Medical Officer of the County Council, who was kept informed of the circumstances when the case occurred.

X-RAY SERVICES.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Guildford in October/November, and was publicised throughout the appropriate part of the rural district.

The Odelca Unit pays regular visits to:

Cranleigh—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 12 noon to 12.45 p.m.

Godalming—Every Wednesday, 10.30 to 11.55 a.m.

Haslemere—2nd, 4th and 5th Wednesdays, 12.15 to 1.15 p.m.

Aldershot serves Tilford, Frensham and Dockenfield (Odelca Unit there every Monday, 11.15 to 12.15), whilst Aldershot and Farnham Chest Clinics are held at the Northfield Hospital, Aldershot, and serve the three parishes mentioned.

Dr. Walters, Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service for Surrey, Croydon, North-East Hampshire and North Sussex, observes in his Annual Report for 1960 that "The discovery of unsuspected cases of tuberculosis is still more important, and more use could be made of this service, especially by the examination of contacts when new cases are discovered. Older men, particularly, seem reluctant to volunteer for chest X-ray by normal mass radiography. The greatest incidence of tuberculosis now appears to be between the ages of 25 and 34, and again over 55 years of age."

Mass Radiography is useful for the detection of other conditions besides tuberculosis. In the county in 1960, 84 cases of lung carcinoma were discovered and thereby enabled to receive the earliest possible treatment.

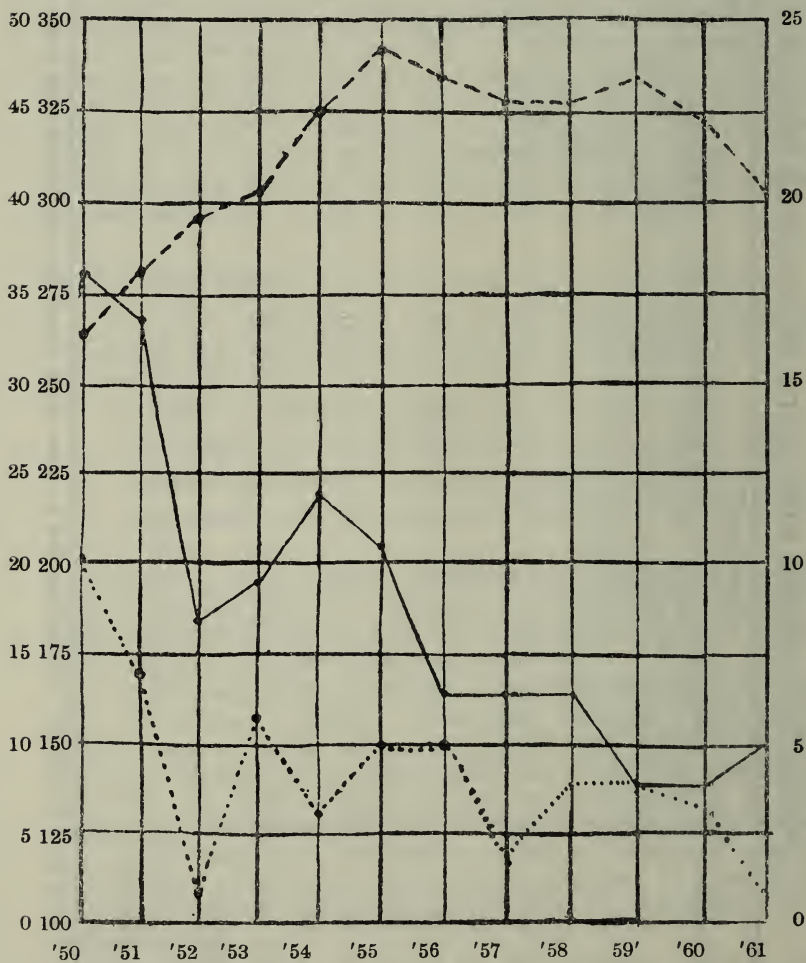
NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

Age Periods	New Cases *				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	14	5	2	—	2	1	—	—
Registrar General's Figures ...					1	—	—	—

* 10 were Primary Notifications and 11 were cases transferred into the district from outside.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (0 to 50) ...
 Deaths from Tuberculosis (0 to 25) ...
 Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 350) ...



DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last fourteen years.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1948	32	28	60	1.90
1949	24	37	61	1.91
1950	28	31	59	1.85
1951	36	38	74	2.32
1952	39	27	66	2.03
1953	31	26	57	1.74
1954	30	39	69	2. 7
1955	42	29	71	2.12
1956	44	34	78	2.31
1957	32	31	63	1.86
1958	37	30	67	1.95
1959	43	37	80	2.31
1960	28	33	61	1.74
1961	38	30	68	1.92

HAMBLEDON CARE COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST DISEASES.

During the year 1961/1962 the Committee held two meetings. 14 cases were considered and **direct** assistance was given in 6 cases.

The Public Health Department Nurse paid 35 visits to tuberculosis cases during the year, mainly, of course, in connection with housing and the prevention of infection.

Yet again the result of the Christmas Seals Sale and Annual Appeal exceeded all previous records with the sum of £141 8s. 6d. Direct assistance to cases accounted for £49 of the expenditure, £100 was sent to the Central Funds of the Standing Conference of Surrey Care Committees, and £50 was paid to the Children's Holiday Scheme. Two children from our own area participated in the holiday in 1961.

CANCER.

The table below shows the deaths from cancer during the year, compared with those for 1960.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

SITE	0-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1961	1960
Alimentary Canal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	9	1	10	8
Breast	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	9	9	7
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	9	1	10	14
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	5	5	4	20	17	37	27
1961	1	-	-	2	2	2	7	6	13	7	9	7	6	6	38	30	68	-
1960	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	5	7	8	8	10	7	6	28	33	-	61

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year was 7,676, particulars of which are set out in the following table:—

Housing.

Dwelling Houses, Public Health and Housing Acts	961
Dwelling Houses reinspected	869
Improvement Grants	160
Overcrowding	5
Miscellaneous	11
Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957)	22

Council Houses.

Visits	467
Infestations	7

Housing Survey.

Private Houses	150
Private Houses reinspected	83

	2,735
--	-------

Factories and Workshops	118
-------------------------	-----

Food Shops and Food Preparing Places. ...

Food Shops and Food Preparing Places	216
Ice Cream Premises	48
Ice Cream Samples	53
Restaurants and Canteens	72
Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	51
Condemned Food Visits	36
Licensed Premises	36

512

Milk.

Bacteriological Samples	135
Dairies	23

158

General.

Water Supplies	560
Drainage	1,193
Movable Dwellings	324
Infectious Disease	16
Public Conveniences	11
Refuse Collections	410
Refuse Disposal	659
Visits to Council's Depots re Cesspool Emptying and Refuse Collection	559
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	206

Flies and Pests	...	...	...	...	...	35
Litter	...	...	...	...	...	49
Pig Swill (Diseases of Animals Act, 1950)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fairs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Footpaths	...	...	...	...	...	3
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	10
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	71
Farms, Stables, Piggeries and Broiler Houses	...	...	...	...	...	39
						4,153
						7,676

HOUSING.

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices:

Housing Act, 1957. Section 9	...	...	...	1
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93	...	...	...	4
Informal Notices	...	...	...	99

Results of Notices Served:

Statutory Notices complied with:

(a) By Owners	...	...	...	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners...	...	...	...	Nil
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	101
Informal Notices in hand	...	...	...	22

Rent Act, 1957.

3 applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair or Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair:

Part 1. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

1. Number of applications for certificates	...	2
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	2
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	...	Nil
(b) In respect of all defects	...	2
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	2
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule		Nil
6. Number of Certificates issued	...	Nil

Part 2. Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

7. Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	I
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	Nil
11. Certificates cancelled by change of ownership or premises becoming decontrolled	I

WATER ANALYSES.

Seventy-eight samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

			Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Total
Public Water Supplies	...	...	—	21	21
Private Water Supplies	...	...	4	14	18
Well Water	...	...	9	19	28
Spring Water	...	...	1	9	10
Pond Water	...	...	1	—	1
			15	63	78

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of Retail Dairies and Distributors of Milk in the District on December 31st, 1961, was 15.

Producer Retailers	Nil
Retail Dairies	15

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

The following Licences for the sale of Designated milk are in force in the District:—

Dealers' Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	9
Pasteurised	15
Sterilised	4

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

Meat.

Animals are slaughtered for human consumption in one slaughter-house in the District and unfit meat is shown in the following tables:—

Ante and Post-Mortem Examination of Animals.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	—	—	—	—	67	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	67	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	—	—	—	—	11.16%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticerci.						
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Weight		
	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Australian Rabbits	—	I	2
Home-killed Beef	—	I	9
Pigs' Heads	—	—	13
Pigs' Livers	—	—	25
	—	3	21

OTHER FOODS.

Tinned, Bottled, Packet Foodstuffs.

	Number of containers	Weight		
		Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat	26	I	2	11

Condemned food is removed from premises and destroyed at the Council's Refuse Disposal Works.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16.

Registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream or preserved food, etc.

- (1) Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed or preserved food intended for sale 23
- (2) Premises registered for the sale or the manufacture for the purposes of sale of ice cream intended for sale 105

The ice cream is sold mainly in prepacked form, and is stored in refrigerator cabinets. There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the District.

These premises are all subject to routine inspection and sampling.

No. of Ice Cream Samples taken.

51

Results.

Grade I.	48
Grade II.	2
Grade III.	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES ACT, 1958.

One licence was granted for use and occupation of premises as a slaughter-house during the year. This has only a limited use.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1956.

216 inspections were made of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, resulting in the service of notices containing 66 items. These are listed as under:—

Food Shops.

Provision of wash-hand basins	...	...	7
Provision of hot-water supply	...	...	8
Provision of nail-brushes	...	...	6
Provision of towels	...	...	3
Provision of soap	...	...	1
Provision of "Wash Hand" notices	...	...	5
Provision of sinks	...	...	4
Cleaning of machinery	...	...	3
Drainage	...	...	3
Clothes storage	...	...	3
Protection of food	...	...	5
Redecoration	...	...	10
Renewal of floors	...	...	2

Food Preparing Rooms.

Cleanse and redecorate	...	...	5
Renew sink	...	...	1
			—
			66
			—

Cafes and Restaurants.

72 inspections were made of 25 cafes and restaurants under Food Hygiene Regulations resulting in service of notice containing 32 items, listed as under:—

Kitchens.

Provision of hot-water supply	...	...	1
Provision of wash-basins	...	...	2
Provision of "Wash Hand" Notices	...	...	5
Provision of nail brushes, towels and soap	...	...	3
Redecorations	...	...	6

General.

Provision of first-aid boxes	...	...	6
Provision of clothes storage	...	...	1
Food protection	...	...	8
			—
			32
			—

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

On August 1st, 1961, the District Council accepted delegated responsibility for registration and supervision of premises registered under the above-named Act for sterilising of Animal Foods.

Number of Premises registered up to December, 1960	26
Number of Premises registered during 1961	... 1
	—
Total ...	... 27
	—

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Movable Dwellings and Camping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year ... 31

Granted. Refused.

1. Licences to allow land to be used as site for movable dwellings ...	3	—
2. Licences to erect or station and use movable dwellings ...	20	8

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1956

Summary of Food Premises listed under Principal Business and showing additional commodities sold.

Principal Business	Total	Grocery and Provisions	Greengrocery	Butchers	Fishmongers	Fish Fryers	Bakers	Confectionery	Milk Distributors	Ice Cream Retailers	Cafes and Restaurants	Licensed Premises	Canteens
1. Grocery & Provisions	81	—	29	3	1	—	3	69	5	67	—	7	—
2. Greengrocery ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
3. Butchers ...	22	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Fishmongers ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fish Fryers ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
6. Bakers ...	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—
7. Confectionery ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8. Milk Distributors ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Ice Cream Retailers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cafes and Restaurants ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	9	—	1	—
11. Licensed Premises...	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	17	—	—
12. Canteens (including hospitals and institution dining rooms & factory premises)	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	279	5	31	3	4	1	5	85	5	105	20	8	—

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES.

1. Inspection of Factories.

	Number on Register	Number of		
		In-spections	Written Notices	Cases Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	10	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	93	115	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals	103	118	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes...	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	11	—	2	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M.C. Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August required by Sec. 110 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc).	13	33	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	33	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of house refuse is carried out fortnightly in all parishes in the district. Collection of trade refuse is undertaken fortnightly where required upon payment of ninepence per bin.

Seven refuse collection vehicles are used for this purpose, five are 20 cubic yard rear-loading diesel vehicles and two are petrol driven 10 cubic yard side-loaders. The amount of refuse collected continues to increase, and all the 20 cubic yard vehicles have to tip twice a day.

Litter continues to be a problem, and there are now litter bins distributed throughout the district.

The refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Local Authority's tips in the district. Waste paper is collected in roof racks attached to the lorries, and this is sorted and baled at the depots when men are available.

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

The Council undertake cleansing of pail closets throughout the District. The work is done by 3 cesspool emptiers fitted with night soil equipment.

Cleansing of Cesspools.

Cesspools are emptied free of charge, if required, once in every quarter. Seven (800 gallon) emptiers are used for this work.

Disposal of cesspool contents has become a problem. It is difficult to find suitable land for this purpose, and the average miles per load has increased from 5 in 1954 to 7.9 in 1961.

Experiments are in hand at the Council's sewage disposal works to treat cesspool contents with sewage from the sewers. So far there has been only a limited success.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report on Rodent Control for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

Type of Property

	Local Author- ity	Dwell- ing Ho uses (inc. Council houses)	All other (including business premises)	Total of cols. (1) (2) & (3)	Agricul- tural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District. (Notes 1 and 2.)	15	10,851	430	11,296	265
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification.	—	139	18	157	5
(b) Survey under the Act.	15	1,181	36	1,232	48
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose).	—	5	5	10	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including reinspections.	303	1,391	62	1,756	92
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	15	251	27	293	25
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	—	16	7	23	—
5. Number of infested properties (Section 4) treated by the Local Authority.	15	215	14	244	—
6. Total treatments carried out including retreatments.	70	217	11	298	—
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing).	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings.	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "block" control schemes carried out.	—	14	1	15	—

SCHOOL CANTEN KITCHENS.

Sprayed for flies during Whitsun 14 Canteens

JOHN E. HAY,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

